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except the one he wished to measure. He finds that there is some advantage in practicing by using periods of decreasing length.

The method of attack and the presentation of the results appear to have the scientific earmarks, and whether or not the conclusions reached will ever be of service to us in education, the example he has set by way of attacking such a problem is significant and we feel that the monograph is a distinct addition in the field of scientific research.

The education of girls in China.—Correct information about education in the Orient is not plentifully at hand, and therefore it gives us pleasure to call the reader's attention to this new contribution to education.¹ The author was fortunate in securing the aid of many American and Chinese men and women in getting the necessary information, and this enhances all the more the value of the material set forth.

There is a clear statement concerning the traditional education of women, the modern movement in education for girls, and the present situation in China. The rapid rise of girls' schools, elimination in the schools as a whole, geographical distribution of educational institutions, and the number of girls in school compared with the number of girls of school age are the topics discussed in the first part of the book. The second half of the book is devoted to the results obtained from a lengthy questionnaire sent to over one thousand Chinese girls. This investigation shows pretty clearly the social status, the economic status, home relationships, ambitions, age distribution, and school curricula used in the present schools of China.

The research student will find this a most helpful book in that it contains information very hard to secure elsewhere.

A revision of Robinson and Breasted's Outlines of European History.—High-school history teachers will welcome the appearance of a text in general European history² which promises to meet the present-day demands for material in this field, organized and selected with a view to explaining the present. Unlike the older historical manuals, which were mainly short accounts of past events, the one under review emphasizes past conditions, institutions, and ideas which are requisite to a comprehensive understanding of the present. Besides aiding the pupil to an understanding of the present, this book gives him a comprehensive and interesting story of history from earliest beginnings to the era immediately preceding the French Revolution. In this story events of minor importance are omitted and only those things which are of real significance for the development of modern civilization are included.

The names of the general divisions of the field used by the authors are "Earliest Man," "The Orient," "The Greeks," "The Romans," "The Middle Ages," "Medieval Civilization," "The Protestant Revolt and the Wars of Religion," and "The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." The illustrations

¹ IDA BELLE LEWIS, *The Education of Girls in China. Teachers College Contributions to Education, No. 104.* New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1919. Pp. 92.

² J. H. ROBINSON and J. H. BREASTED, *History of Europe: Ancient and Medieval.* Boston: Ginn & Co., 1914, 1920. Pp. xiii+665+xiv. \$1.92.

consist of full-page color plates and pen etchings, half-tones, and drawings. The description accompanying each illustration not only adds information to supplement the text but is also an integral part of the history. At the end of each chapter are questions, suggestions for map-work, and topics for discussion and review. An extended bibliography arranged by chapters is placed at the close of the reading matter. The writer sees no reason why the book should not meet with immediate success, for it is without question one of the best in a somewhat barren field.

A discussion of current social and economic problems.—A mere listing of the topics considered in a recent book by a well-known writer¹ will suffice to indicate to the reader the nature of the discussion. A chapter each is devoted to the passing of Europe, the Anglo-Saxon, the American, the others, the rehabilitation of Europe, the continuing emergency, thrift, tools, ownership, spending, working hours and leisure, work and wages, what labor does not want, what labor wants, joint control, social control of industry, the tariff, shops, the melting pot, restriction of immigration, assimilation, Mongolian immigration, democracy, the plebiscite, Oregon, the expert, the interests, and responsibility. Each of these topics is treated in an interesting and popular manner. The book contains the type of material teachers of courses in modern problems are looking for. While the discussion is largely one man's opinion, it nevertheless serves to raise the issues.

Business law.—The viewpoint of the author of a recent book in this field² is well set forth in his own statement of the purpose of his book.

"We learn to do by doing—that is an axiom. We learn to write business papers by writing such papers as are based on the facts of our own experience. Ability to do this comes from intelligent practice under wise guidance.

"One may get practice, to some extent, by serving an apprenticeship in a business office; but this course is open to few, it gives inadequate experience except in a narrow routine, and it is entirely too slow to be justified by results.

"Hence, the purpose of this book is to eliminate the long term of apprenticeship, to give a wide range of experience to all who seek it, by presenting material, both law and facts, for application in constructive work. If the guidance given is faithfully followed, progress is bound to result."

The method used in the book is first to present the principles, then their relation to the formation of contracts, and finally, their application to actual cases as decided by the highest courts. The first part of the book contains eleven chapters devoted to fundamental principles as they relate to contracts, agency, service, deposits, loans, carriage, sales of goods, partnership, insurance, negotiable paper, real property, and business corporations. The second part is devoted to the writing of business papers. Much practical material is found in this part.

¹ H. H. POWERS, *The American Era*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1920. Pp. 309.

² COLEMAN H. BUSH, *Applied Business Law*. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1920. Pp. viii+244. \$1.28.